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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904.

Roosevelt Unmasks.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is self-laudation. His entire letter, which reads like a stump speech, is one long its past, present, and future, its policy, politics, and politicians. It is very gratiswing to Mr. Roosevelt, doubtless, to feel that he is the divinely accredited agent "for the uplifting of mankind and the safe guardian of the American nation's heritage of individual liberty. Not only does Mr. Roosevelt believe, but he truculently boasts, that his party is the only one within whose keeping the welfare of the country is safe.

To read his letter under the strong white light of his own self-satisfaction Republican had ever conceived or executed anything of value for America, but, according to Mr. Roosevelt, if you deprive the American nation of the guardianship of the Republican leaders you will immediately expose it to inand terrific failure. History. does not bear Mr. Roosevell American people as a whole to read this lecture from the hands of our strenuout and accidental President.

There are multitudes of people who ness by sudden and radical reductions of tariff, who yet believe that some form of protection, such as that which has been granted by subsidized Republican congressman to favored industries, is in its essential characteristic nothing but

Mr. Roosevelt applies the epithet, "insincere and fincompetent." There are multitudes of voters also who do not believe, and, from the nature of things, ministration is perfect. It will be a shock to this class of voters to find out that their sole hope for the future is as Mr. Roosevelt in his graciousness has accorded in the past.

Like Pharoah, Mr. Roosevelt has hard ened yet more his heart, and, like Pharaoh, he may yet find in the disorganized opposition the source of his overwhelm-

The Republican party has been singularly fortunate in its policy and opporself-righteousness and self-confidence, and greater men than Roosevelt have come to naught by their over-weening self-satisfaction. No doubt but that Mr. Roosevelt thinks that knowledge will perish with him, but his declaration of faith does not make pleasant reading for the voter. The common sense of the American people tells them that color or previous condition of servitude. this country can and will prosper after This provision of the Fifteenth Amend-Mr. Roosevelt has been relegated to that inocuousness from which he was rais-Mr. Roosevelt has heaped on himself and his party while pouring equally voluble

gbuse upon the men who oppose him.

The public will not be slow to mark the difference between Mr. Roosevelt's speech of acceptance. His speech was so mild, conservative and dignified, that men wondered what had come over the spirit of the young Lochinvar. He then appeared to be a mild-mannered philosopher clad in the tunic of righteousness and peace. But Mr. Roosevelt has thrown off the mask and now rides into the ring "booted and spurred," armed to the teeth, waving his hat, yelling defiance and warning his opponents to get out of the way if they would not be run over He forces his personality to the fron and makes it the issue. He challenges He acknowledges no errors.' He "points with pride" to every act of his administration and declares that it is per fect. He promises nothing better than that which he has given. He promises no reforms, because none is needed There is to be no change in the tariff. but protection is to be established as a fixed principle; there is to be no step backward in the policy of expansion but there is intimation that as we have been so successful in exploiting Hawaii

ment expenditures, but insists that the are to be no changes whatsoever; "all

the to-morrows shall be as to-day."

But are the people satisfied? That's the question. Are the people willing to let Republican tariff, Republican extravagance, and Republican imperialism go on forever? Are the people willing to commit the affairs of this nation for another term to this boastful pharises who can find no fault whatsoever with himself, and who says that it would be stupid in the voters and an act of madness and a public disaster for them to turn him out and put Judge Parker in.

We have an abiding faith that on electich day the voters will give this defiant dictator the rebuke which he deserves.

An Imperative Need.

An Associated Press dispatch from Augusta says that there is much excitement and much talk over securing what is said to be positive evidence of a "Before that the sheriff is in readiness to serve warrants against the negroes implicated. "The names of the alleged negroes of the club are already known. They are all farm hands and live on the plantations of six well-to-do farmers, who are marked for slaughter. The aim of the nesome cotton had been sold by the farmers and then kill the men and rob them and burn their homes. Pence warrants will probably be issued for the negroes implicated."

This brings again to the front the question which we have lately been discussing, of having better police protection in the rural districts of the South. We do not indict the whole negro race, but there are many bad negroes throughout the South and the number seems to be growing instead of diminishing. When these negroes commit beastly and savago crimes, the whites are so indignant that punishing the offenders; and so it is that a bad matter is made worse. The crimes of bad negroes and from the lawlessness among the whites which such

It may be mentioned here, by the way that it is believed in Mississippi that the wrong negro was burned at the stake at Europa last June the mon in its excitement having made a terrible mistake in the identity of the criminal. Whether or no this be true, the fact is that this afgin and other such lynchings have done the South incalculable harm and have seriously injured the Democratic party The Republicans are pointing the fifiger of scorn at the Democrats calling attention to these acts of lawlessness and declaring that they are fair samples of the

In point of fact the Southern people have shown a genius for self-government have shown. It is manifestly unjust for the whole South to be held responsible for the lawless acts in a few sections. But the whole South is held responsible and it is very hard for the Southern people to meet the arguments which their enemies at the North are making against

ous situation, and we must in some way find a remedy. We cannot, as a civillzed people, permit these barbarous acts to continue, yet we cannot allow brutal negroes to ply their trade. We must adopt heroic and efficient measures and the most practical remedy in sight, from our point of view, is a thorough police patrol throughout the districts where the dangerous negroes ex-

The Fourteenth Amendment.

Colonel John S. Mosby has addressed communication to the Washington Post. in which he discusses the Fourteenth and Diffeenth Amendments in their relation to each other. He points out that the declares that "when the right of any citizen in any State to vote is denied or the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such States." But, he goes on to say, the Fifteenth Amendment, adopted in 1870, restored the original constitutional basis of national representation, and made it unlawful to deny or abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, ment, Colonel Mosby concludes, being clearly repugnant to the clause of the ed by accident and no self-respecting Fourteenth Amendment on the same subject, and, adopted subsequent to it, annuls it, as the Thirteenth Amendmen annuls the clause for surrendering fugitive slaves; and hence no State has a constitutional right to abridge suffrage on account of race or color, nor has Congress a constitutional right to reduce a State's representation for having done it. This question was ably discussed a year or so ago by Mr. Charles A. Gardnier, a prominent lawyer of New York, who took the same view as that now presented by Colonel Mosby. Mr. Gardnier's argument seems to be unanswerable, but the doctrine as expounded by him and Colonel Mosby is not generally accepted, and the question should be taken to the court. A test case should be made up, if practicable, and the Supreme Court of the United States should be asked to decide and dispose of the question definitely and forever.

The Duty of Patriotism.

The London Times has recently called serious attention to the fact that in Japan, when a young man is killed in battle, the father is congratulated upon his son's death for his country. "Let us teach our children in school and out," says our London conjemporary, "that is is a glorious thing to die for England." It is a glerious thing to die for one's country, but it is a more glorious thing to live for one's country. Patriotism i and the Philippines, the work of "be-nevoler: assimilation" is to be extended; timent which should live and manifest itself in peace as well as in war. Civic

increasing demands upon the govern-ment necessitates larger revenues. There the duties of citizenship in everyday life, in helping to promote good government, in taking part in political campaigns, in voting for the best interests, in serving on juries, in paying taxes-in a word, in bearing his part of the public burden-as he is in duty bound to shoulder his rifle and go to the front when his country is invaded by a foreign foc.

The obligations of citizenship are especially pressing this year. We are in the midst of a national campaign, and the Republicans are arrogant and defiant. We believe that it is a patriotic duty ocracy to power.

Republican Extravagance.

President Roosevelt, in his letter of neceptance, says that "the deficit in the treasury is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expense the sum of fifty millions, which was paid for the right of way of the Panama Canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury."

In reply to this, the New York World

"This is a good example of Mr. Roose "This is a good example of Mr. Roose, volt's disingentiousiess, A defleit is not 'imaginary' if it actually occurs, however it may be caused or explained. Furthermore, the defleit is a continuing one. For the first two months of the current fiscal year the defleit was \$24,000,000, against only \$1,000,000 in July and August of last pear. And for the flist full week of September the treasury receipts were \$182,089 less than the expenditures.

And why should Mr. Roosevelt take "And why should Mr. Roosevelt take slines the close of the war with Spain' as the basis of comparison. Should the country in time of peace be deemed fortunate in not exceeding the limits of war expenditures? If Air. Roosevelt were not muzzled for the remainder of the campatign, we should ask him to explain and defend these three items of the budget for the year ending June 30, 1904, as compared with the same 'ftems' for 1894-197, the year before the Spanish war: 37, the year before the Spanish war:

Expenditures for 1807. 1994. Civil and iniscel'ous \$80,000.000 \$132,000,000 War Department.... 48,000,000 115,000,000 Navy Department.... 34,000,000 102,000,000

"Here is an increase of \$187,000,000 in three items alone in seven years, leaving out pensions. Panama and all extraordiout pensions, Panhma and all extraordinary expenses. Does this sustain Mr. Roosevelt's astonishing claim that the expenditures of the nation have been managed in a spirit of economy' Do these figures not rather tend to explain how and why it is that the total appropriations for the Roosevelt administration are more than two and one-half times the total appropriation for the first Cleveland administration?"

The Farmer's Inning.

Receipts at the Treasury Department f money directly traceable to proceeds of crops last year at this time amounted \$6,249,000,000; this year the sum is \$7,145,000. Treasurer Roberts says that the substantial prices brought for grain and other products of the farm. The figpres are interesting as showing the prosperity of the farmers. They have good crops, they are getting high prices for their products, and this year they ought to add materially to their wealth. It is a healthful sign. Agriculture has always been the basis of prosperity, and when the agricultural industry is profitable and prosperous there must be prosperity throughout the land. But for the good crops which we have had in this counpublican tariff could not have saved the land from disaster. President Roosevelt indebted to the tariff and tariff-fed industries for their prosperity. If there is any good thing in this country which according to President Roosevelt, is not due to Republican tariff, or to some other act of the Republican party, we should be pleased to have the President designate

One of the most intelligent politicians in New York recently said in our hearing that the success of the Democratic party in that State this year would depend upon the wisdom displayed in selecting the nominee for Governor. It is now stated that Edward M. Shepard is willing to accept the nomination provided it is given to him with practical unanimity. From all that we can learn the party will make no mistake in bestowing this honor upon Mr. Shepard.

Personal and General. Hon. Stuart R. Erskine, son of Lord Erskine, has nearly completed a work on Highland peerage. It is written in

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew, who acted together for a num-ber of years, and became estranged, have again become friends and w tour the country this season.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, professor of botany and materia medica in the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia Univer-sity, is at present studying the collections at Kew.

It, its said tha talthough Emperor William has written several songs, he is unable to sing them. His voice is particularly harsh, so much so that effort on his part to sing would sound like the tearing of callco,

A scheme has been set on foot in A scheme has been set on root in England to establish a permanent mem-orial of the late Sir Edwin Arnold. It will likely take the shape of scholarships or prizes at Oxford University for pro-ticiency in Oriental literature.

Out of Danger.

"Dey may talk 'bout lynchin' ez dey please," said Brother Dickey, "but ef you walks de straight road it won't come nigh you. I been livin' in dest settlements eighty-nine years en I ain't never been lynched in my life!"—Atlanta Constitution.

YOU BELCH

or have Heartburn after your meals? If so, you know how miserable you feel, You're afraid to eat this or that and as a result you become thin and rundown, rake our advice and try a dose of lios-tetter's Stomach Bitters before each meal. You will notice an improvement from the very first dose, and when taken regularly always cures a Weak Stomach, Weak Kidneys, Poor Appetito, Norvousness, in digestion, Dyspepsia and Maiaria.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

ECONOMICAL INSURANCE

Munyon's Cold Gure Makes Good Life insurance.

IT PREVENTS

Grippe, Bronchitis, Pnuemonia and Other Diseases Having Their Origin in Colds.



we hear the statement following the loss of a precious life "that it was only a simple cold at first." Did you ever stop to consider, though that a cold is the beginning of most diseases? It is the beginning of most diseases? It is the beginning of most diseases? It is the starting point for pneumonia, rheumalism, neuralgia, catarrh, Kidney troubles and numerous other diseases. Speak of a cold, and this should be the sequence: Colds, catarrh, coughs, bronchids, grippe, preumonia, and possibly constitution. Long periods of sickness can be prevented by prompt attention to a cold and the tise of my Cold Cure.—MUNYON.

Where the Liver or Stomach is out of order or the Blood is impure, I most carnostly access the tise of my Paw-Paw Tonic, It will soon clear up the complexion, driving out impurites of the blood and make you well and strong.

Munyon's Ridney Cure has cured more cases of Kidney, discuss than all other

its forms.

Munyon's Kidney Cure has cured more cases of Kidney discuse than all other preparations combined.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Laxative Pills are a positive cure for constinution, billousness, jaundice and billous headache.

Munyon's Remedies—a separate curo for each disease—mostly 25c. a bottle. For sale at all drugststs.

Munyon's Witch Hagel Sonp. The best and purest sonp made. Makes the skin soft as veivet. For sale everywhere.

MONTAGUE ON

gether attractive, and he laid down sev-

eral principles and drew conclusions from them which seemed to fairly delight his heavers.

One was his contention that a man is a statesman, not according to the favors he grants, but according to the public duties he performs.

Another striking utterance of His Excellency was that selfish interests are creating monopolies, both in business and in politics, but he rose to his greatest climax when he declared that if he had his way he would perpetually disfranchise his way he would perpetually disfranchise every man who would dispose of his vote for a consideration, and would visit upon them the contempt in which those women are held who spoil the virtue

Mr. Wallace Is Brief.

Mr. Wallace opened up in a brief ef-fort, which was well received and his old friends grew especially enthusiastic when he paid a glowing tribute to Gov-

when he paid a glowing tribute to Governor Montague, who had dome out to make his opening speech of the campaign, Mr. Wallace came mainty to keep in touch with his long-time friends of the county and though urging them all to support Parker, Davis and Lamb in November, He did not go into any elaborate discussion of the issues.

He promised to keep up his usual activity on the stump throughout the district, and wherever his services might be needed for Democratic successes.

In closeing, Mr. Wallace thanked the people of Chesterfield for their continued friendship for him and he was followed by Hon. John Garland Pollard, the Democratic elector for the Third District. cratic elector for the Third District,

Negro Question Up.

Negro Question Up.

Mr. Pollard commenced by declaring that though the people of Virginia had attempted to settle the 'negro problem, the nominee of the Republican party for President had reinjected it as the burning issue of the hour.

In order that the two races might live in peace, the white people must keep the color line tightly drawn. If Roosevelt should be re-ecited, the speaker said, he feared there would be trouble with the negro and therefore if there were no other questions involved, the white people of the South would find it to their interest to stand together for Democracy, He gave to an Allwise Providence the credit for the settlement of the currency question and declared that he currency question and declare

the currency qubstion and declared that the Democratic party had not changed its position on that issue.

Roosevelt had made himself one of the chief issues of the campaign and therefore the Democratic speakers should discuss his record before the people. He assailed the President for his vilification in one of his books of so 'many of the libustrous men who had preceded him in office and he called attention to the fact that he had slandered and assailed the Earmers, the Confederate soldiers and the Southern people generally at various times.

Mr. Pollard's remarks were brief, but they provided liberal, appliause and his closing appeal for the ticket was cheered for several moments.

The Governor Presented.

The Governor Presented.

Governor Montague, who followed Mr. Pollard, was given a magnificent reception when he was introduced by Chairman Cogbill, the latter paying His Excellency a splendid compliment by saying that his fame as statesman and orator extended from Maine to Texas and that he was already a distinguished National future.

figure. (The Governor was in good form and he was addressing an audience composed The Governor was in good 10rm and he was addressing an audience composed for the most part, of men unfamiliar with the sound of his magnetic voice or with the force of his terse sentences and well-chosen English.

He thanked his hearers in graceful terms for the expectative of addressing

He thanked his hearers in graceful terms for the opportunity of addressing them and Mr. Cogbill for his kindly introduction and proceeded at once to a most engaging discussion of the issues of the canvass.

In the opening of his speech he declared that it was not laws and constitutions that made a people sreat. They simply fixed limitations as did fences between plantations, and after all, it was a proper underlying spirit among the people that tended to uplift and make them great.

American greatness was therefore not attributable to party platforms, but to the principles that dwelt in the hearts of the people.

For Higher Ideals,

For Higher Ideals.

For Higher Ideals,

Selfish interest in high places was breeding monopoly in business as well as in politica and the remedy for it was a proper regard for higher ideals and a return to the traditions and principles of the fathers of the republic.

The Democratic party had no war to wage save against the wrongs perpetrated upon men, and no defense to make save of the rights of those oppressed. "All the party demands, my friend," he continued, "is a fair field and no favor

that the government, ereated in the in-terest and for the benefit of the people, shall not be used as a great engine to enrich favored classes."

shall not be used as a great engine to enrich favored classes."

The Governor assalled the protective tariff system, which, he declared, was manipulated in the interest of the few, and he quoted Bourke Cockran as saying that there were but two ways to get money. One was to make it and the other to take it.

Men could never hope to become prosperous by making higher the taxes imposed upon them.

His Excellency, drew a glowing picture of the American statesmanship of other days, and in proceeding on this line, he said: "A man is not a statesman according to his ability to manipulate legislative bodies, and to secure petty favors for this or that constituent, but according to the public services he renders and the public duttes he performs affecting the great body of the people."

Quay and Hanna.

Quay and Hanna.

Quay and Hanna.

He speke of the political lives of Quay and Hanna, and declaring that he meant no disrespect to the dead, he said, there was no great public act recorded in the United States Senate which would show that either had ever occupied a seat in that henorable body.

In discussing the favoritism resulting from Republican rule, the Governor said secret relate agreement with great transportation lines were operated transportation lines were operated to stroy the business of smaller manufacturers, and that he hoped to see the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged according to the declarations of the Democratic platform on the subject.

Perhaps the most striking utterance of the Governor, and the one which elicited the greatest volume of application of the Governor, and the one which elicited the greatest volume of application was that in which he contended that the very fountain head and basis of our political system, the ballot box, should be kept pure and clean.

Leading up to a brilliant period on this line, His Excellency declared amild prolonged cheering. "If I had my way overy man who would dispose of his vote for a consideration should be perpetually disfranchised; they should be regarded with the same seem and contempt as that class of women who soil the virtue of our homes."

Tribute to Parker.

the virtue of our homes

Tribute to Parker.

After declaring that government would not be needed if all men were good, and urging his, hearers that the higher ideals of American clitzenship had frequently been distorted, and that ofttimes sacred landmarks were borne away in a night, the Governor briefly gave his idea of a proper man for President, which was exceedingly entertaining and eloquent to a degree, "The hope of this country," he said, "lies not in a policy of militarism and swashbuckling on the high seas, but in the placing in the executive chair of a man who believes in law and order and justice between man and man."

"In the language of Senator Bailey, "We want a President not with his foot on the Constitution and his hand on the Constitution," proclaiming equal and exact justice to all mankind."

Governor Montague closed with a partity tribute in the Democratic ticket Tribute to Parker.

mankind."
Governor Montague closed with pretty tribute to the Democratic tick from Parker to Lamb, and urged thearers to take an active interest political affairs at all times, so as make and keep their government pu and the standard of the party electric products of the party electric present standard presents and present standard presents are presented as a second standard presented as a second pres

Captain Lamb Talks Tariff. Captain Lamb Talks Tariff.

Captain Lamb followed in a speech of about thirty minutes, and his remarks provoked frequent volumes of applause. The popular congressman told his constituents of the difficulties that lie in the way of a Democratic representative who is environed by a Republican majority in the House, though he said he had at all times been at the service of his people, and was ever ready to dowhat he could for them.

Captain Lamb then took up the two national platforms and briefly pointed

Captain Lamb ther took up the two national platforms and briefly pointed out the essential differences between them, vigorously attacking that of the Republicans and defending that of his own party.

He dwelt at some length upon the tariff and declared that this was the main issue affecting the people at this time.

Sure of the Many Injustices

Sure of the House.

He spoke of the many injustices brought upon the masses by the Dingley bill, and expressed confidence in a beneficial revision should the Democratic party win at the polls. Captain Lamb was warm in his praise of Judge Parker, and said he was such a man as would adorn the presidency and give the people a clean, honest and economic administration of their public affairs. He expressed great confidence in the result of the clection and said he felt certain of the House, should the Democrats by any chance lose the presidency.

The congressman closed with an earnest appeal to his old friends and constituents to rally to the standard of Democracy in November and to help restore the government to the hands of a party that had always been the champion of the dearest rights of the people. The dey was a great one for the Democracy of old Chesterfeids and the party leaders

day was a great one for the Democracy of old Chesterfield, and the party leaders say good results will follow in November. C. A. B.

RIXEY AT LOUISA.

Eighth District Congressman Holds Spell-Bound Large Crowd

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LOUISA, VA., September 12.—A crowd
of about seven hundred attended the Sep-

of about seven hundred attended the September term of the Circuit Court of Louisa, in session to-day, the attraction being the opening of the campaign in this county by a grand Democratic rally. Hon. H. St. G. Tucker was unable to attend, as expected, owing to an attack of tonsillitis.

of tonsillitis.

Congressman John F. Rixey, of Culpeper, Va., being introduced by Chairman W. E. Bibb, of the County Democratic Committee, held the cager crowd spell-bound for eyer an hour and great enthusiasm pre-miled.

It was remarked upon the number of negroes that were gathered on the outskirts of the crowd.

Mr. Rixey, in his speech, drew atten-

skirts of the crowd.

Mr. Rixey. In his speech, drew attention to the emptiness of the treasury at the end of the Harrison administration, and the enormous expenditures under McKinley and Roosevelt, and dreys especial attention to the enormous deficit in the months of July and August of this year, and charged the Republican party with extragarantee.

with extravagance.

He forcibly drew attention to the contrast in the tax of \$2.10 per capita under the Buchanan administration and that of \$7 per capita under the Roosevelt administration, and showed how this tax, although not directly paid by the people, it did some out of their pockets.

He showed how Roosevelt administration, and showed how this tax, although not directly paid by the people, it did some out of their pockets.

He showed how Roosevelt had gone beyond the limits of the Monroe doctrine and followed the policy of making a leadership for kimself over twenty-one South American republics, and made this country a collection agency for other powers, instead of only preserving law and order down theirs. He drew attention to the corruption in the Postoffice Department,

Drake's Palmetto Wine.

A tonic palmetto medicine that relieves immediately and absolutely curea every case of indigestion, Finalieney, Const)pation and Carrier of the Mucous Membranes to stay cured. Drake's Palmette Wine is a specific for Kidney and Liver Congestion and Inflammation of Bladder.

Budweiser's

Greatest Triumph

Declared superior to best Bohemian Beers by the Experimental Station for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia, at Prague.

Bohemian Beers-for centuries the acknowledged standard of quality—have been patterned after by brewers of all countries.

Budweiser

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n IS BOTTLED ONLY AT THEIR HOME PLANT AT St. Louis, U.S.A.

A visit to the World's Fair City should include a trip to and through the Anneuser-Busch Brewery. All are welcome.

Orders Promptly Filled by 10S. STUMPF, Manager Anheuser-Busch Branch, Richmond, Va.

SEPT. 13TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

507 B. C.

The dedication of the Romas capital fell upon this day, about the full moon of the Greek month Matagitnion. Horatius Pulvillus, as supreme practor, drove the first annual nail in the wall of the temple, near the fane of Minerva.

Caesar executed his last testament at his seat near Lavicanum. He left the people his gardens near the Tiber, and 300 sesterces to each man.

835.

Constantine dedicated his great church of the Resurrection at Jeru-

constantine decicated his great reflects of the cross.

salem, Saturday, and on Stinday exalted the relics of the cross.

1435.

John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, regent of France, died. He was the brother of Henvy V. of England, and the most accomplished prince of Europe. He purchased and transported to London the Royal Library of 1515.

Battle of Marignano, in Italy, which lasted with great flerceness two days. The French commander, who had been in eighteen pitched battles, exclaimed that all other fights compared with this were but children's sports; that this was the war of giants. The French were victorious.

Michael de Montaigne died, a celebrated French writer, whose works

Philip II., of Spain, died. He was made king of Sicily and Naples, 1554; became King of England by marriage with Mary, and two years after ascended the Spanish throne by the abdication of his father, Charles V. 1629.
Nine sachems came to Plymouth and voluntarily subscribed an in-

strument of submission to the English, acknowledging themselves the loyal subjects of James, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender

The scaffolding used in Westminster Hall for the trial of the prisoners adhering to the pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, was pulled down and sold to the builder for £400. Quebec stormed and taken by the British, under Wolfe, who was wounded and died in the arms of victory. The French lost 500 killed and 1,000 taken; British loss, 50 killed, 500 wounded.

Combined attack on Gibraltar by ten Spanish floating batteries and about 300 cannon, mortars and howitzers from the isthmus. Two of their largest ships were burned and two feluccas taken. The British saved from one of the ships about 350 men; eight other ships blew up or were burned.

1795. Captain Vancouver returned from his voyage of discovery after an

British approached within 700 yards of Fort Bowyer, Mobile, and opened their fire on it. Albany and Schenectady Railroad opened; the first in the State of

1843.

The town of Port Leon, in Florida, was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation and hurricane. The inhabitants selected a new site upon which to rebuild a few miles higher up the St. Marks, which was called

Newport. Chepultepec (near the City of Mexico) stormed and taken by the United States forces, under General Scott, and on the 14th of September he took the City of Mexico. This ended the Mexican War.

Confederates opened fire on Harper's Ferry, when an artillery duel

General Sheridan operating generally in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

He attacked the high-handed action in the President about the pension law allowing soldiers over sixty a pension, even if only enlisted for a few months, and drew attention to one member of Congress drawing a pension.

This immense sum of money going out for pensions under his arbitrary act he (Mr. Rixey) would have given to the improvement of the public highways and for public education.

He paid his respects to the trusts, and spoke of how the Department of Commerce and Labor was created and for what purpose, and how they had only made one investigation—that in the Northern Securities case—but that Mr. Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was now the man to rules money for campaign purposes, and he alone was familiar with the inside workings of the trusts.

He was in favor of a bill that where steel rails, farming machinery and sewing machines were sold abroad cheaper than at home, of abolishing the tax and allowing foreign competition, and he thought that if this was done it would ourb the trusts, and would never have to be put in operation, as our people would set these articles cheaper.

He favor giving the Philippine Islands their freedom and stopping the enormous expenditure there for military purposes, and standing firm for our supremacy in the Western Hemisphere and keeping out of the Eastern Hemisphere and keeping out of the Eastern Hemisphere.

He showed "how the Republican party lives and draws its breath from the trusts, the viper that draws its substance from the poople."

He closed with: "Davis did not make his money out of trusts, but from legitimate trade, and Mr. Parker is a poor

He closed with: "Davis did not make his money out of trusts, but from legitimate trade, and Mr. Parker is a poor nam, with about one hundred and fift acres of land and a house on it that a good many houses in Louisa compare favorably with, and that Parker and Davis stand for the principles of the Constitution, as advised by our forefathers and founders of the republic."

In Mecklenburg.

In Meckienburg,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOYDTON, VA. September 12.—Five out of eight local organizations belonging to the Farmers' Protective Associations, in Meckienburg, met here Saturday. The prevailing sentiment among the delegates was that by thorough organization they would be in a position to control the price of their tobacco.

The following officers were elected: Chalmers Gordon, of near Stony Cross.

Chalmers Gordon, of near Stony Cross president, and T. Y. Allen, of Skipwith reasurer and secretary.
The association decided to have a bay-

and how the Democrats had offered fifty resolutions for an investigation, which all died in the committee, and how, when it did come to an investigation, it resulted in the members of Congress only investigating themselves.

He drew attention to the social problem of the South as trampled on by a Republican President in appointing a negro post-master at Charleston and trampling on the rights of the people under the Bill of Highls in not removing the negro post-mistress in Mississippi.

He attacked the high-handed action in the President about the pension law allowing soldiers over sixty a pension, even if only enlisted for a few months, sidered necessary for all voters, irrespec-tive of party, to consider in casting their votes. He was heard by a large crowd.

Ninety-Third Session. Union Theological Seminary opens its ninety-third session to-morrow afternoon. The faculty address will be made by Rey. Dr. T. R. English. The attendance promises to be large.

CURED A COMPADE OF CHOLERA MORBUS AND SAVED HIS LIFE.

"While returning from the Grand Army encampment at Washington eity in 1822, a comrade from Eigin, 111., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houshland, of Eldon, Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have ben engaged for ten years in immigration work, and conducted many parties to the South and West. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions. No person traveling or at home should be without this remedy." For sale by all druggists.

or at home should be writed by edy." For sale by all druggists.

FROM RICHMOND, VA.—CHEAP RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE.

EAN FRANCESCO, CAL., and return, \$5.25. Account Triennial Conclave, Knight Templars, and Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O. O. F. Tickets on sale August 15th to September 5th, inclusive, limited to Cottober 23, 1994.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, and return, \$39.55, Account National Baptist Convention, Tickets sold September 11th and 12th, limited to return at any date not later than September 30th.

CHATTANOGA, TENN., and return, \$15.75; account intermational Association of Fire Engineers; tickets sold September 11th and 12th, limited to September 20th, but on payment of 50 cents, tickets will be extended to any date not later than September 30th.

All of the above rates apply from Richnond, Va. Proportionally cheap rates may be had at all other stations on the Seatourid.

Seabourd. H. S. LEARD, W. M. TAYLOR. Phone 405, \$30 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO PETERSBURG.

40 Cents for Round Trip.
Tickets good on all regular su
trains, beginning May 15, 1994.